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VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1867. NO. 137.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK M.

DAY DAWNS!

gress and the President About to Harmonize.

Constitutional Amendment e Basis of Reconstruction.

age Without Regard to Race or Color to Loyal Men.

ling Rebels Disfranchised

ubstitute by Mr. Sherman.

Fruits of the War Preserved

l Night Session.

ition of the Substitute Sunday Morning.

ocrats and Weak-Kneed Republicans Vote in the Negative.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1867.

It reported compromise, or conference r, which has been going on between the dent and certain Republican Congress- has continued to excite the deepest in- to day in all quarters, in as well as out of ress. The impression which it has created be judged from the passage of resolutions nced into the House to day by Mr Wentt, of Illinois, raising a Special Committee estigate the statements in this regard, during the past few days in the newss. It seems as this Committee will ed at once to their work, it has been deemper by those participating in the efforts ompromise to furnish for publication the in the premises, in order that the public never correct idea of the situation.

he first place, the conference was not pro- by the President, nor by any member or tor in Congress. The proposition was ested by intermediate parties, holding no al position. They went to leading Republ- Congressmen of their own volition, and ively without the knowledge of the Presi- and stated that from their recent informal nversations with the Executive, they were led that by slight mutual concessions, ut any sacrifice of principle, Congress present a plan of reconstruction to which resident would readily give his assent. at the members of Congress were not dis- to take them into consideration, on the d that the President had authorized such proposition to be made, but second consideration in the meeting venty or thirty was called, at which mediating parties were present. alief conversation resulted in showing shakably that nothing short of the ratifica- of the pending constitutional amendment, the adoption of universal suffrage by the ern States, would secure reconstruction, ntitle them to representation in Congress. fact nothing else would be acceptable to ress.

e conclusion was reported at once to the ident, who stated in reply that he was willin order to secure a settlement of the questo yield his position and favor the ratifica- of the pending constitutional amendment, addition, to exact suffrage of the Southtes as an additional condition precedent to representation in Congress. The Presi- dent by any stress as to whether he d impartial or universal suffrage, but ctly intimated that the difference between we would not prove material. The Presi- t's conclusions were immediately reported to the Congressmen, who were earnestly assured they had been correctly given.

ns then suggested that an interview be t once with the President, and that a com- ee of the Members be appointed to see Mr. ent, and learn from him personally, these led declarations. A committee was then ap- e President, and he substantially repeated tatement which he had made to the medi-

This was reported to all of the memat a second meeting who were present at ist one and it was looked upon as being usive. The fact of the President having to his concession, was communicated to een sixty and seventy members on the ublican side of the House, and nearly every tated that they would vote for a bill emng them if it could be brought before the e. If there is any possibility that the e matter in its whole question as to ther un iversal or impartial suffrage shall be ded to in connection with the Constitutional ndment.

e way in which the agreement is now being trated is in the protracted session of the Senwhere the lifeless mechanism of the Republi- which is virtually the plan the President is ired to have accepted. If the Senate adopt id it is agreed to by the House, the Presi- is afforded the opportunity of making good representation which he has given to the hers. In any event, it is expected that the ye-ble President will be communicated to ress in a message either approving or veto- a reconstruction bill.

ong the Republicans who have been pres- at the time of the conference alluded to are s, Bisbie, Dodge, Bingham, Delano, Hubof Ohio, Ketcham, of New York, and others ual prominence.

e statements above given are derived from ninent and strictly responsible sources, and y be relied on.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

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e Senate is in session to-night, with a de- ation to sit all night and all day to-mor- . If necessary, to pass the reconstruction It being apparent that the bill of the House d not be passed, a committee was appointed ract something upon which the majority ld unite. The result is the following, which be considered done time to-night. It was drawn y Mr. Sherman, and embodies the provisi- of the military bill of the House, with the e amendment incorporated in it. It is said Mr. Trumbull and others that the President agreed to sign it. It may not be offered till ards morning:

reas, No legal State governments or adate protection for life or property now exists he rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, th Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, rida, Texas and Arkansas;

d WHEREAS, It is necessary that peace and d order should be enforced in said States l loyal and Republican State governments be legally established; therefore,

e it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall divided into military districts and made ject to the military authority of the United tes as hereafter prescribed, and for that pure Virginia shall constitute the first district, th Carolina and South Carolina the second rict; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the d district; Mississippi and Arkansas the th district; Louisiana and Texas the fifth rict.

ECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the ident to assign to the command of each of t districts an officer of the army not below nk of Brigadier General and to detail a fficient military force to enable such officer perform his duties and enforce his authority hin the district to the laws of the country.

ECTION 3 That it shall be the duty of each cer assigned as aforesaid to protect all per- s in their rights of person and property, uppress insurrection, disorder and violence, to punish or cause to be punished, all dis- bers of the public peace and criminals, and this end he may allow local civil tribunals take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when h jurisdiction may be necessary for the trial offenders he shall have power to organize itary commissions or tribunals for that purse, and all interference under color of State thority with the exercise of military authorunder this act shall be null and void.

ECTION 4. That all persons put under itary arrest by virtue of this act shall be d without unnecessary delay, and no cruel unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and sentence of any military commission or bunal hereby authorized affecting the life or erty of any person shall be executed until it approved by the officer in command of the strict, and the laws and regulations for the vernment of the army shall not be effected this act, except in so far as they may conct with its provisions.

ECTION 5. That when the people of any one said rebel States shall have formed a Constion of government in conformity with the constitution of the United States in all re- ects, framed by a convention of delegates ted by the persons who may vote upon the tification or rejection thereof, as hereinafter vided: and when said constitution so framed all have been ratified by a majority of the ole citizens of said State, twenty-one years d and upward, of whatever race, color, or vious condition of servitude, who may have n resident in said State for one year previ- ous to the day of voting on the question of ratifying such constitution, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be employed by all such persons that have the qualification herein stated, and shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State.

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Passage of Mr. Sherman's Subject.

The Senate remained in session until six o'clock Sunday morning, at which hour it passed the bill providing for Military Governors of the Southern States, with an amendment agreed on by the Committee appointed at the Senatorial caucus held on yesterday morning. The bill, as it passed, virtually embraces the Buffalo amendment, and requires universal suffrage of the Southern States, and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, as conditions precedent to their admission to representation.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House has been called for to-morrow morning, to decide whether they will accept the modification made by the Senate to the House bill. If it is at once adopted by the Senate, it goes to the President, who is thus afforded the opportunity to place in an official form the views which he has expressed at the recent conference with Republican Congressmen. The opinion is given among some of the friends of the President today that he will sign the bill in the shape in which it has passed the Senate; others doubt it.

REGULAR REPORT.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1867.—Mr. COWAN opposed the bill and Sherman's amendment.

At 2 o'clock Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

A number of amendments to the third and fourth sections were offered and disagreed to.

After further debate, the question on the adoption of Mr. STEVENS'S proposition as a substitute for the bill and amendments, was put, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Howard,	Sherman,
Brown,	Howe,	Stewart,
Cattell,	Kirkwood,	Trumbull,
Chandler,	Lane,	Van Winkle,
Conkling,	Morgan,	Wade,
Cragin,	Morrill,	Willey,
Creswell,	Patterson,	Williams,
	Pomeroy,	Wilson,
Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,	Yates.—29.
Grimes,	Ross,	

NAYS.

Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Patterson,
Cowan,	McDougall,	Saulsbury—10.
Davis,	Nesmith,	
Doolittle,	Norton,	

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the title of the bill was amended to read "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

At 6:30 Sunday morning, adjourned.

REGULAR REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—The origin of Sherman's substitute, adopted in the Senate in the morning as an hour before. When the Senate adjourned after Friday night's session, with Butler's amendments pending, the Republican Senators held a caucus at which they met on Saturday morning, to agree upon a common basis, if possible. At this caucus the plan was adopted which was finally reported by a committee of seven Senators, viz: Fessenden, Trumbull, Sumner, Howard, Reverdy Johnson, Harlan and Henderson. The Committee was at work most of Saturday afternoon, and finally agreed upon the bill which Senator Sherman offered as a substitute at the Saturday evening session, and which was adopted after a whole night's discussion. The last section of the bill is the simple Ashley-Baine amendment, somewhat changed in phraseology, but covering just the same points. This modification, it is said, will be satisfactory to all the Union Republicans in the House, and the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill as amended by the Senate.

ST. LOUIS.

The River Improvement Convention.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—At the meeting held yesterday for the purpose of appointing a committee appointed by the late River Improvement Convention, Chas L. Lucker, of this city, presided.

The President of the Convention reported that the following gentlemen had been appointed, as follows: E. O. Stannard, Joseph Brown, E. W. Fox, G. Bauer, St. Louis, and J. W. Griffith, of Cairo, President of the Convention, *ex officio* officer.

A member of the committee was requested to receive and take charge of communications relating to Illinois. It was ordered that, for the purpose of concentrating information relating to navigation, all matters pertaining to the Ohio river should be collected through Theo Ogle, of Cincinnati, all relating to the Mississippi and the Balize, through Theo. Budding, of New Orleans and all pertaining to the Missouri, through Cairo, Hugh C. Tucker, of St. Louis where they shall be combined together with those from Cincinnati and New Orleans. It was further ordered that the parties in each division as named above be requested to communicate information gathered to the parties of respective points indicated. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That it is meaningful to Congress be proper to by the committee at St. Louis, which shall embrace the general propositions contained in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and none other.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Convention be requested to present to the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial organizations, the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention, for the purpose of securing an indorsement, by such bodies, of the action of the Convention, and that such indorsement be forwarded to the respective bodies to their Representatives in Congress from their several States.

Resolved, That the sub-committee at St. Louis be requested to prepare their memorial to Congress immediately, in time, if possible, as they may deem to gather, and to send the same to the present Congress as soon as they are prepared by such competent engineers as they may employ, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure in the appropriation bill now before Congress the amount necessary to secure the objects named in the memorial.

Resolved, That the committee on memorial be requested to send to other Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce a copy of the memorial and proceedings of this committee, and request such Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce designate a suitable person to visit Washington to urge upon Congress the appropriations necessary to carry out the recommendations.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 17, 1867.

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final arrangements for the single-oared race between Brown and Hamill have been made by the deposit of $100, to row a five mile race in May next, at Pittsburgh, for $1,000.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

John Woods and Thomas Young, proprietors of a gambling house on Prince street, together with fifty-eight gamblers, were arrested last night.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Further heavy whisky frauds have been reported. Two distilleries and 1,000 barrels of whisky have been seized.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

Thirty-one thousand dollars have been received for Southern relief.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., has arrived.

INDIAN TREATY.

The *Herald's* special says the Indian Commissioner yesterday commenced a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indian delegation, with a view of their selling them the residue of their present lands and removing further Southwest. The Commissioner declined against divesting the Indians of the second fund with which he came, on the Kaw and Kansas reservation, as has been practised.

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President Juarez not Captured—City of Mexico Soon to be Evacuated—French Troops Going Home.

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The Spanish newspapers states positively that the French Expeditionary Corps leaves Mexico on the 15 h inst; that the City of Mexico would soon be evacuated; that the movement of troops had been received, and great caution would be used in transporting them.

The *Times's* letter of January 28th, says that Perfirio Diaz, with fifteen thousand men, was near the city and an attack momentarily expected. The Commandant says certain he can hold the city against fifty thousand men.

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The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many are precipitately leaving.

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The Emperor then proceeds to say that the great prestige of the Confederate flag, for the purpose of securing an indorsement, by such bodies, of the action of the Convention, and that such indorsement be forwarded to the respective bodies to their Representatives in Congress from their several States.

Resolved, That the sub-committee at St. Louis be requested to prepare their memorial to Congress immediately, in time, if possible, as they may deem to gather, and to send the same to the present Congress as soon as they are prepared by such competent engineers as they may employ, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure in the appropriation bill now before Congress the amount necessary to secure the objects named in the memorial.

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From Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., February 17.—The steamship Nestorian, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived at this port on the 16th inst., and will be due at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamship Moravian sails for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-night.

A LETTER from the Commissioner for the District of Alabama states that no less than forty thousand persons will have to be fed by public charity until a crop is matured, and a larger number will require partial relief. The greatest necessity is for bread, and in answer to this cry the Southern Relief Commission of New York have voted to send ten thousand dollars' worth of corn for distribution in Alabama, under direction of the United States district commander and Governor Patton.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The Bill as Amended by the Senate Committee.

Important Changes and Clogs.

Individual Liability Clause Added.

The following is the bill reported by the Standing Committee of the Senate, on Railroads, it being the bill originally introduced by Mr. BIGHAM, materially amended:

AN act to authorize the formation of railway corporations.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to facilitate the development of the vast and various resources of Pennsylvania by the construction of railways to be operated by steam power under a general law, and in so doing to protect the interests and property of the citizens of the State where railways may be constructed under its powers, from imposition in charges and fraud in the exercise of the corporate privileges to them granted; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, (not less than nine) may form a company for the purpose of patronizing, maintaining and operating a railway to be operated by steam power for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the railway is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such railway as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State, through or into which it is made or intended to be made the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than fifteen thousand dollars for every mile of railway constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock is to consist, and the names and places of residence of a President and not less than six nor more than twelve directors of the company to manage the same, for the first year, and until others are chosen in their place, each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe the number of shares of such stock he agrees to take in said company; on compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act, such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors, before some officer empowered to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county where the principal office is designated in said articles, and recorded in the recorder's of the Commonwealth, who shall indorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall be and become a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so signed and recorded the same, and their associates and persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First. To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second. To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Third. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of its corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles thereof, and which shall be so limited in the articles of association.

Fifth. To point such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth. To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of the property of the corporation, the transfer of its stock, the calling of its meetings, the number of its directors, and the manner of electing the same, and the time for which they may be elected, and the number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled in the election of directors, and generally all such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary for the well ordering of the affairs of the corporation.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, nor shall any certificate be made in favor of any such association, until ten per centum paid thereon in good faith, and in addition to the payments named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the affidavit of at least a majority of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock specified in said articles has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in cash thereon, as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct, and to maintain and operate the railway mentioned in such articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with said articles of association as aforesaid, and the stockholders of all corporations organized under this act shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock for the payment of wages of labor, materials furnished, right of way, property used and damages done to property in the construction, maintenance and operation of their respective railways that may be done and committed by the company to an amount not exceeding six months: *Provided*, That demand for the same shall be made and suit brought against the stockholders within six months hereafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article or association and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, certified under the hand of the said Secretary and the seal of the said office, shall be evidence of the due organization of such company, and of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4. When such articles of association and the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in such articles of association may, in the manner aforesaid, be recorded, the capital stock subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of such company may be opened at such times and places, and after giving such notice as they may deem proper, and they continue to receive such subscriptions as may be offered for the purpose, until the whole capital stock is fully subscribed. At the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors not less than ten per centum on the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received unless this payment is made.

SECTION 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named in such articles of association, and all persons who may thereafter become stockholders, shall be duly authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created by law for the like purpose, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to the restrictions and liabilities of the act regulating railroads, passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, and generally all powers were specially incorporated in said charter. *Provided, however*, That it shall be lawful for any such company to make charge for the transportation of anthracite or bituminous coals, iron ore, or metal, limestone, or agricultural products transported in the cars owned or individually by associations or companies other than the company constructing the road in any way, when less than two thousand pounds in weight, exceeding two cents per ton per mile, which shall include wheel toll and not exceeding two and a half cents per ton per mile when transported in the cars of the company.

SEC. 6. That no street, lane, alley or highway in any city, borough or township, district, shall be used, occupied or appropriated by any railway company incorporated under this act without the consent of the proper municipal officers thereof, and the payment of any and all damages, consequent thereon, which shall be ascertained in the same manner as provided for in the act regulating railroads, approved the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, and generally all powers were specially incorporated in said charter. *Provided, however*, That it shall be lawful for any such company to make charge for the transportation of anthracite or bituminous coals, iron ore, or metal, limestone, or agricultural products transported in the cars owned or individually by associations or companies other than the company constructing the road in any way, when less than two thousand pounds in weight, exceeding two cents per ton per mile, which shall include wheel toll and not exceeding two and a half cents per ton per mile when transported in the cars of the company.

SEC. 7. That no street, lane, alley or highway in any city, borough or township, district, shall be used, occupied or appropriated by any railway company incorporated under this act without the consent of the proper municipal officers thereof, and the payment of any and all damages, consequent thereon, which shall be ascertained in the same manner as provided for in the act regulating railroads, approved the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, and generally all powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

SEC. 8. All corporations organized under this act shall begin the survey of the route, as set forth in their respective charters, within thirty days after the date thereof, and shall within six months thereafter file a complete map in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing the line of railway, and if any such corporation should fail to let the work proposed to contractors for the same, and put specific parties, and proceed with reasonable diligence to complete the same, then the right of priority of such corporation to the location shall cease, and it will then be lawful for any other railway corporation, that will proceed to construct a railway as authorized by this act, to enter upon, take and hold any part of such location made by another company upon which a railway is not constructed.

SEC. 9. That any railway company, created and incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, have a sufficient amount of capital stock thereof, shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such stock increased to the amount so specified and certificated.

SEC. 9. The number of managers of any company incorporated under this act shall be a president and not less than six (6) nor more than twelve (12) directors, as shall be fixed by the corporators hereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

SEC. 10. The directors of any company may, if authorized under the by-laws, have power to borrow money not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, and to issue therefor bonds of equal value, and may secure the payment of said bonds by mortgage upon their railway and franchises, and in the event of a failure on the part of directors to observe and keep the same, they shall be jointly and severally liable in their persons and estates for individually liable in their persons and estates for any and all debts and damages incurred thereby, and that all statutes of this Commonwealth limiting the liabilities of parties so offending or any of such parties, shall not avail them in actions of law or equity, but the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority, after its main line is completed, to lay out, make and complete from its main line of railway to such coal field as may be deemed necessary, one or more branches of the same, and the process of intersection

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

In another part of our paper we publish this morning the General Railroad Bill reported by the Standing Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the Bill of Senator BIGHAM. The reader will scarcely recognize the original Bill for the amendments made by the committee. Some of these amendments are important, and could not have been framed in a spirit friendly to the purpose of those asking for an honest and practicable law. Were the provisions of the bill as it stands, extended to existing corporations it would not be so objectionable: but the practical effect of the Bill, were it to become a law, would be to discriminate in several important particulars in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The individual liability clause is not the least important amendment. The injustice of the discrimination in this, not to refer to other particulars, in favor of present corporations is manifest. In fact, the amendments appear to have been framed to weigh the bill down and insure its defeat, or, if it passed, render the law practicably inoperative. In some respects the title would have been more appropriate had it read, "A Bill to prevent the construction of Railroads in Pennsylvania."

THE minority report of the Senate Committee on the Connellsville Railroad Bill will be found in another part of the COMMERCIAL this morning.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent has unearthed a huge "snake," in the shape of "an act to repeal an act, entitled 'a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the 21st day of March, 1860, to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and secure the same by mortgage," An attempt was made to rush the bill through without printing; and it come near succeeding. The serpent is decidedly huge—in fact it is little less than an Anaconda.

THE testimony taken before the Committee to inquire into the charge of corruption growing out of the late Senatorial election, has been published. We fail to preceive that Col. A. W. MCCLURE was called, notwithstanding he charged that members and Senators were bribed, repeated the charge as distinctly as language could make it, and more than intimated that he stood ready to prove it. The most interesting point on which the Committee could report is, why was Col. MCCLURE not examined? The persistent refusal of the Committee to summon this witness, while their attention was repeatedly called to the probable value of his testimony, is very significant—and, did the fact relate to anybody else, would be decidedly damaging. Will somebody move to investigate the investigators?

A REPORT of the State Senate proceedings of Thursday shows that an extraordinary scene took place at the afternoon session. Speaker HALL, feeling deeply injured and much grieved by the charge which an excited Senator had made, to wit: that he (the Speaker) had formed the Railroad Committee in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, certain Senators obtained the floor in his vindication. Of course the imputation was denied, and the perfect innocence of the Speaker—of whom nobody ever suspected anything in the least partial to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was fully established. Whereupon the matter was dropped.

HOW LONG!

With something of that heaviness of spirit which inspired the Patriarch to utter the above exclamation, every true and patient citizen of the municipalities which should form one Pittsburgh looks forward, with what hope he may, to such an adjustment of our broken parts as will place us somewhere near the right point in comparing Pittsburgh with other places. As it is, we are made to competes a commercial city with places of far less wealth and vastly less business. Nature has assigned us the place *of the chief manufacturing* city of this country, and so far we are content. But to be robbed of our fair title in this respect, is too much, though we should not complain, perhaps, since it is the result of our own policy. As a consequence of that policy, no public statement assigns us our rightful place in our acknowledged line of excellence. Here is the last *reliable* array of figures that we have seen:

The following table shows the number of manufacturing operatives in each of the following cities, with their gross earnings:

	No. of Operatives	Gross Earnings.	Earnings of each Operative.
Philadelphia	80,000	$150,000,000	$1,875 00
New York	80,264	109,107,999	1,083 78
Newark	18,951	22,647,498	1,201 39
Patterson	9,000	11,571,000	1,271 66
Pittsburgh	8,837	11,998,474	1,358 02
Reading	2,296	3,134,877	1,401 36
Boston	19,563	26,119,014	1,372 58
Lowell	10,000	13,513,000	1,351 30
Cincinnati	29,501	45,446,540	1,574 97
St. Louis	9,393	11,772,373	2,228 00
Chicago	4,000	7,760,000	2,190 42
Cleveland	3,462	5,200,178	1,501 51
New Haven	2,474	3,747,791	1,179 47
Milwaukee	3,189	5,423,288	2,0 6 09
Louisville	6,857	12,931,072	1,882 93
New Bedford	11,297	11,775,841	1,042 38

If there were any explanation to this statement—that Pittsburgh, with its ten wards, forms but the hub, as it were, of the wheel; that it is so joined on all sides by other corporations as to be identically situated as a central ward of any city is to the other districts—then there would be some alleviation of the injustice. If the names of all our corporations, forming really one city, were given, with *their* statistics, people might have fairness enough to make the addition themselves. But this is never done, and the stereotyped blunder is sent all over the world, consigning us in uniformed public estimation to the grade of places which never did and never can aspire to greatness as manufacturing centres. It is not only absurd, but is actually false; and it becomes seriously hurtful to us to have these ridiculous misstatements continually repeated. On this basis Pittsburgh may be shown to have declined in population and wealth. Our recent valuable tables of population based on reliable data proved that Pittsburgh, with its ten wards, was actually on the wane as to inhabitants, while every surrounding corporation, borough and precinct was rapidly increasing. This is easily understood. People who eat and sleep at a distance of from one to two miles from the postoffice, do not technically live in Pittsburgh; because, when certain streets are crossed, they pass out of Pittsburgh, into another town, which never gets to be recognized by name in the published tables. So it is with our vast works. A man may stand at the door of his warehouse and call to the clerk in his factory, and be answered too, and yet the works are *not in Pittsburgh*. Nor, as the result shows, are they anywhere, inasmuch as no gatherer of statistics takes public cognizance of Allegheny, Birmingham, Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville Manchester, Duquesne, East Liberty, Sharpsburgh, Temperanceville, Brownstown, Oakland, &c.—all as palpably parts of Pittsburgh as of her ten wards. The fire alarm bell at the Court House warns all those districts with one stroke, People from all of them meet together to buy meat and vegetables in the same market houses. The horse car tracks course through them all and return to a common center. Yet in the face of all this, it goes out that Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, employs less than 9,000 operatives. Ten times that number would be nearer the truth.

But why complain? Have we not hammered away for years about it? The fault lies at our own door. Some few persons of other corporations utter silly stuff about Pittsburgh wanting to swallow up their name and corporate existence, when, in fact, they have no name, no standing in any regard except as Pittsburghers. The objectors themselves write down Pittsburgh as their abode when abroad, for reasons everybody understands perfectly. It is encouraging to know that the objectors to consolidation are dwindling down to a handful, and have no real ground to stand on.

Our citizens generally are waiting patiently for the result of the labors of the committee having the subject of consolidation in charge. Those labors have not been slight, but we understand that they are so far progressed that a bill will very shortly be offered in the Legislature consolidating all these teeming parts into one city.

LIGHT AT LAST!

The proceedings in Congress and the news from Washington in general, touching the question of reconstruction, are of the highest importance. A complete reconciliation of Congress and the President is on the point of consummation. The President gracefully, and with apparent sincerity, yields every thing. Our special dispatches set forth the terms of reconciliation and give a history of the preliminary steps with interesting particularity.

The plan to be adopted provides for dividing the rebel States into military districts, which, until civil governments are restored, will be governed by military commanders designated by the President. The Constitutional Amendment is to be the basis for restoring civil governments; all male persons of proper age, without regard to race or color, are to be voters from the start, and whenever a State shall thus reorganize and elect representatives they are to be admitted to seats in Congress.

The text of the plan will be found in our dispatches. It goes to the bottom of and comprehends the entire business. It embraces every essential idea for which Congress has contended, and in some respects goes even further than a majority at one time would have insisted on going. In brief, it inflicts a penalty for treason, secures equal suffrage, disfranchises leading rebels, repudiates the rebel, and makes sacred the federal debt. And to all this, it is almost absolutely certain, the President gives his assent; to insure restoration on a plan giving effect to these great ideas and precious principles, he will cordially co-operate with Congress. If it shall be carried through—of which there now seems to be every probability—then indeed, as in former periods in our recent history, when times were darkest, will the nation "out of this nettle, danger, pluck this flower safety."

—Since the above was written we have received news of the adoption, at six o'clock and thirty minutes Sunday morning, of Senator SHERMAN'S substitute, by a vote of thirty-nine to ten.

That the House of Representatives will concur in the action of the Senate, their can scarcely be any doubt.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There is some prospect that a thorough examination into the Railway Management in Pennsylvania will be made by a Legislative Committee. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. SHOEMAKER, of Luzerne; BIGHAM, of Allegheny; MCCONAUGHY, of Adams; WALLACE, of Clearfield, and SCHALL, of Lehigh, have been instructed to inquire whether the Commonwealth has power to regulate the passenger fares and freight tolls on the railroads and canals of the State, in order to secure the interest of the general public. Power is given the Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses and send for papers. Persons or firms wishing to give information of exorbitant charges, hardship or injustice at the hands of any railroad or canal, touching coal, iron, or any other kind of freight, are requested to communicate with the Committee or any member thereof at Harrisburg.

In Ohio a Committee of the Legislature, sitting during the recess, have given the subject of Railway Management in that State a thorough examination, and much valuable information and many interesting developments have been the result,—not only as to freight charges, but concerning combinations and other wheels within wheels, working to the disadvantage of both the public and stockholders. We expect that a similar scrutiny is intended by this Committee, and that it will extend its labors beyond the present session.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee to investigate the charges of corruption growing out of the recent election of U. S. Senator, have *reported*, and the testimony is published. We will not say the Committee was framed to suppress, not elicit truth—nevertheless, many persons do believe it. At any rate, *nothing* was found out—and everybody comes out pure as white-wash can make him.

—As a good deal has been said about the testimony of the editor of the COMMERCIAL, we give it below, just to let the public know how it agrees with the representations of those who will perceive they knew as much about it as they do of what is going on in the moon:

JANUARY 16th, 1867.

Called to meet by the chairman, the committee assembled in room No. 3 of the Senate committee rooms. Present, Messrs. Scumbaugh, Marks and Westbrook, of the House, and Messrs. Lowry, Graham and Searight, of the Senate.

Mr. C. D. Brigham appeared and was sworn.

Q. (By the Chairman.) What is your occupation?

A. I am editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Q. What, if anything, do you know about corrupt means or influences having been used to secure the election of any person to the office of United States Senator?

A. In the language of the resolution, it is commonly charged that corrupt means were used. Of the truth of the charge I have no positive knowledge.

Q. (By Mr. Lowry.) Have you any other knowledge?

A. No other than the assertions of others in whom I confide.

Q. (By Mr. Lowry.) We want facts. If you know any please state them.

A. It is a fact that it is a common rumor, but I know of no fact which proves it.

C. D. BRIGHAM.

SPRING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

While it is indisputably true that the spring trade in New York—especially among dry good dealers—is not brisk, it is quite impossible to obtain any two opinions that agree as to the immediate prospect. In the New York *Economist*—a dry goods organ—we find the most positive opposite opinions expressed. One writer, who ventures the mild suggestion that "the Tariff bill now pending in Congress is a most infamous bill," with equal deliberation and candor speaks of the market as follows:

"The business of the week has not proved equal to the brightest anticipations of the trade, and a gloom still pervades the market as well as those of other cities. Inactivity is still the predominant feature of trade, and a depression exists throughout, which astonishes everybody."

Editorially, the *Economist*, without disclaiming the above, takes quite a different and altogether more encouraging view of things. Referring to the effect of the failure of the contraction scheme, and the growth of confidence incident thereto, that writer says:

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the gradual buoyancy growing out of the contraction made within the last three months of 1866 than the sudden revival of confidence and the increased activity of business which have sprung upon these indications of a suspension of Mr. McCulloch's policy. In the stock market there has been a general renewal of activity and a recovery of prices. In the dry goods market, the improvement has been quite marked, buyers having dismissed their apprehensions and selling being more confident in the value of their goods. In the merchandise market generally there has been a healthier tone, and a fair Spring trade is now anticipated. In banking circles, the improvement is very apparent. There is less of timorous discrimination as to lenders and collaterals, and money instead of being scarce to a majority of borrowers at 7 per cent. is now easy at 5 and 6 per cent. Merchants no longer find it almost impossible to get their paper discounted, and prime commercial bills pass 1 per cent. lower than ten days ago.

This is more satisfactory and we believe truthful; but the *Economist* should be more careful of its reputation.

THE Democratic papers have commenced already kicking the President for yielding to Congress. Whatever may be the real reasons prompting him to part company with that party, it is evident that the "coldness" for sometime existing is fast becoming frigid. The N. Y. *World*, in the light of present indications, reads the future with a troubled air. It does not hesitate to assert that there are "grounds of uneasiness," and bestows on Mr. JOHNSON a kick and lecture of which the following is a sample:

"If the President is capable of yielding, it would have been better to save the country from this long turmoil by yielding long ago. By his vigorous opposition to Congress he has exasperated the radicals, and educated the South into stubbornness. At an earlier stage, the South would have submitted more easily, and Congress have been less exacting. The President cannot justify himself either morally or logically in keeping everything at loggerheads for so long a period, if the quarrel is to be settled at last by Congress having its own way. He should either not yield at all, or have yielded sooner and saved all this gratuitous mischief."

WE feel a little proud of the testimony in favor of Republican liberality towards the south, by a nephew of STONEWALL JACKSON, and especially as contrasted by him with the stinted offerings of the Northern Democrats upon whom he had chiefly placed his expectations. And we have no doubt, that it will prove equally true of the contributions for supplying food to the suffering people in the South, as of those for educational purposes, in collecting which the gentleman referred to was engaged. The fact is, the people of the Southern States have no better friends and no more sincere well-wishers, than those whom they have been taught to hate as Republicans, Radicals, Puritans, Yankees. If they would listen more to these common sense friends, and less to those DON QUIXOTE knights of a mock chivalry, who seem to have great sway in the Southern press, their condition and their prospects would speedily become brighter. Let Liberality prevail.

THERE is more hope of the Southern people getting on the right path for return to the Union, than there was, since many of their papers have, in a good degree, dropped the subject of national politics. We have often advised them to do so, for the more they said, the worse they made their case. We have met with some of the journals, that have been usually most rabid in their utterances, and not found a single word on the subject. This is hopeful, whatever their motive We have but to be patient and firm. They and that their ill tempered and ill timed talk does not frighten any body, and have abandoned it for better policy and better manners. *Decision* in maintaining the ground taken by the loyal people and their representatives, will bring all right. The present condition of the Southern States sets harder on them than they are willing to admit—just as it was during the latter period of the war, when in the greatest distress they claimed to have good supplies and good hopes.

THE Pope's idea of canonizing COLUMBUS, although rather late in the ages to do the great Discoverer any special benefit, is evidence of some progressiveness in the Roman hierarchy. It is pleasant to see its development. GALILEO in the 17th century was doomed to the dungeons of the Inquition and to even more humiliating punishment, for his astronomical opinions, which every school child now know to be correct. It is something worth opening the eyes to, to see our old COLUMBUS, of venerated memory, in the 19th century enrolled in the canon of the beatified, and that, under the same auspices which punished GALILEO for his belief in the copernican system.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania has formally taken its position, with reference to the internal improvements of the State, on the old-fogy, stand-still, stay-at home platform. A majority of the representatives of the people have, after great deliberation, expressed the opinion that we have got railroads enough. Something has *weighed heavy* on their minds, to incline them to this opinion and to give it authority in the shape of law. The people of all the Western part of the State, and no doubt also in other parts, are desirous of having another railroad, and capitalists stand ready to build it, but the Legislature, assembled at Harrisburg, after due consideration paid to the subject, lifts up its solemn voice and says in the awful and impressive language of prohibition, Thou shalt make no more railroads!

CONGRESS is now working night and day. The Tariff Bill is in the hands of the House Committee, by whom a number of changes have been made since it came from the Senate. A Conference Committee will be the ultimate fact, so far as Congress is concerned. What the President will do with the bill is not so clear. If it is not sent to him before Wednesday of this week, he can kill it with a "pocket" veto.

Boys and Girls Together.

Mr. Theodore Tilton ought to be called Mr. Theory-dore Tilton, for he sometimes advances the most extraordinary theories that ever flashed a preternaturally active brain. One of his last ideas, embodied in a recent advocacy of "woman's rights," is this: "Harvard and Yale belong to a former generation; their brows are ungilded with the dawn of the coming era. Put five hundred college boys by themselves for four years, without girls for class-mates, and four hundred and fifty will graduate more vulgar-minded than women they entered. Put both sexes under the same roof—making the college something like the family—and the result will be a mutual intellectual benefit, a mutual and social refinement, and a mutual moral growth." The experiment is here widely pursued, we generally would scarcely feel inclined to risk.

Not long ago Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, was in Washington, when Col. Forney, got up a banquet which was attended by many prominent Republicans. This event occurred in the early part of the war, had no worse enemy than Walter; and it was said he had undergone a change, and he was lauded to excessively—and the ladies have got what they deserve. Walter has gone back, and the *Times* is filled with abuse, wherein Col. Forney and others who lauded, are particularly named. Incidentally to Andrew Johnson who is supported for the same reasons the *Times* supported Jeff. Davis and the rebellion. For the reception given to the British Rheler, Americans in London felt particularly scandalized. At least so says the correspondent of the *Tribune*.

THE correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Mr Durgin,) son who is also private Secretary to Gov Geary, says that the opposition to the bill for legalizing Sunday cars in Philadelphia proceeds from "a member from Allegheny." The writer adds: "The principal objection last year was made by a Representative from the same county, and to please these gentlemen the bigots will have so strenuously opposed granting the privilege to the poor man should turn their attention to Allegheny."

Shoe Business in Boston.

We learn from the Boston *Traveler* that the boot and shoe trade continues dull, and is likely to continue so. There are a few cases sales in town, but they are purchasing quite sparingly. The prices have declined, and many of the recent sales have been at less than the cost to the manufacturers, but they could probably be replaced at the prices obtained, as there has been a decline in the price of stock The supply of boots and shoes on hand is smaller than usual at this season, and the prospects for the spring trade are so poor that manufacturers are doing but little. Large numbers of workmen are idle, and some of them have been so for twoor three months. There is not much positive suffering as yet, but many families have much solicitude for the future. The manufacturers are doing what they can to help them along until better times, but there is not work for all, and some must remain idle.

COST OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.—The best Cashmere shawls, the long shawls with plain ground, crimson, purple, blue, green, or yellow—green are best—never cost less than £135 a pair, and are never sold singly. The next kind, or square shawls, much more frequently imported into Europe, are either loom worked or needle worked, needle worked being the more original and they cost from £25 to £50 in the East, and, without freight or interest or profit to the importer, little more than £20 to £30 in London, which is the price at which we commend to the attention of women who think they can get the "best Cashmeres" at £15 or even £30 a shawl. What they do buy is either an imitation which was never in India at all, or a Delhi shawl, very good in its way, but no more approaching a Cashmere shawl in beauty than to durability. A Kashmir shawl, or lambswool shawl, is made to last twenty years, and it would be as perfect as on the first day, when every imitation will have worn itself out.—*The Textile Manufactures of India, by Dr. Forbes Watson.*

THE INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE ON LIFE.—Among 100,000 living of each sex in Scotland during three years, in each class of the married and single, and in each quinquennial period, it is found that of the males 597 married and 1,174 unmarried died in each year between twenty and twenty-five years of age. Between thirty and thirty-five years the deaths were 865 married and 1,369 unmarried. The difference is favor of married life diminished with the advance of age, yet was maintained with old age, which between seventy-five and eighty lost deaths were 1,168 married and 1,453 single men on an average in each year among 100,000 of each class. The more regular and comfortable life of the husband gives him a great protection against the dangers that beset the bachelor, and he dies to his longevity nearly 100 per cent. after twenty, and about 50 per cent. after thirty years of age.

INFIDELITY.—The *Examiner and Chronicle*, describing the gathering of infidels, every Sabbath afternoon, in a hall on Broadway, New York, says: "The audience rarely numbers fifty Scarcely a young person is found in it, and not one decent looking young man or woman. Long-bearded, uncombed men, unwashed and untidy, and dilapidated looking women made up the audience." Though there is much unbelief abroad, and much indecision, it is gratifying to know that but few young persons are willing to class themselves with avowed infidels, like those who, thirty years ago, read Paine's "Age of Reason," and followed Abner Kneeland. This shows, at least, a great change in public sentiment.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper writes from Europe:

"Mazzini said to me the other day: 'If the American Republic purges its Presidency of that man, it will be the sublimest sight the world ever saw, and form an epoch in history.'"

MAZZINI'S inability to deal practically with the affairs of his own country, and his enthusiastic satisfaction with what the rest of the world deem a very promising state of affairs in Italy, will probably be felt to detract something from the authority of his opinion on the merits of the impeachment question.

IMPROVING BUSINESS.—There is some little increase in the dry goods trade, and perhaps the volume of trade is as much as could be expected under the circumstances, but those engaged in it represent it as quite unsatisfactory to those who unwisely held their fall stock of goods, and who are, to keep up with the procession, carrying heavy stocks of the present early varieties, daily adding to the accumulation. The fact that the mills at Lowell and Lawrence are running on three quarter time, and that these and other mills are reducing the wages of their operatives, shows that the actual demand for goods is very much lighter than a year ago, and business must be correspondingly light.

THE bill to establish an iron clad depot at League Island, is in the hands of the President. Its friends do not fear a veto.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brazilian agents are unusually active in all our large cities seeking to induce people to try their fortunes in the fine mineral regions and on the fertile plateaus of South America. All such schemes are humbugs; and Brazil is as far inferior to our own boundless domains in inducements to emigrants as she is superior to the United States in political institutions, civilization, and all that makes a country desirable to dwell in.

It is said that two Munich brewers are to pay 100,000 francs for the space allotted them at the Grand Exposition; a Viennese brewer 240,000 francs, and some London establishment 1,000,000 francs.

THERE will be an International Anti-Slavery Conference at Paris during the holding of the Exposition, probably the second or third week in June.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on Sunday, a man who was in prison upon the charge of bigamy, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The next day, in the same town, a man committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, because he had a faithless wife. What an infatuate of foolishness and crime women, or rather men's infatuation with them, is responsible for.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a bequest, to secure the right of voting to women, is not a legal charity, and has decreed that $5,000, left by Francis Jackson for that purpose, shall be divided among his heirs. Legal *charity*, indeed! we should think. We are soon going to make a legal right—are we not, Mr. Tilton?

A bill is now before the West Virginia Legislature which proposes to relieve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from all liability of the State, local and county taxes heretofore assessed, by paying the sum of one million of dollars annually for three years, and to commute all future taxes by paying a capitation tax of one mill a mile for each passenger transported through the State. There is a strong opposition to the movement.

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed a bill granting one hundred thousand dollars in aid of the State University, on condition that free tuition shall establish a professorship of homeopathy.

The peach buds about St. Joseph, Michigan, are thus far safe, and promise an abundant crop of fruit for the coming season. The only danger to be apprehended now is a long spring frost. In the neighborhood of Grand Haven, where there was a crop last year, the buds are killed, and no crop is promised.

An interesting race has taken place between two American clipper ships, the Lucy Walsh and the Charles A. W. White, both from Bristol, Maine, from Calleo to Algesiras. These two vessels sailed from Calais on the 25th of September last, at the same hour, and kept even pace for many days, passing the Rock of Gibraltar day. They proved in lat 20 S., lon. 24 W., crossing the line in 65 days, losing the N. E. trades in lat 2 S. lon 36 W., after which time they had light east winds for 17 days, and came in company again on the 30th of December, but reached the sale evening. On the 9th of January they passed the Cape of Good Hope, when the Lucy Walsh was the race by 25 minutes, after a passage of 100 days.

The organization known as the Brokers' Boards in all the large cities during the war advanced their rates of admission to the privileges of the business. In Boston, the admission fee is $5,000; in Philadelphia, $2,000; and in New York it costs $2,500 to become a member of the Gold Board, and $3,000 is the admission fee to the Stock Exchange.

A schooner owned and manned by colored men arrived at Pensacola a few days ago from Havana, with a cargo of West India fruit.

They have a place of Episcopal worship in Indianapolis, which is popularly known as "Nosey's Church." The congregation was composed during the war of rebel sympathizers and the rector was Rev. H. Stringfellow, a relative of the Missouri border ruffian. Assistant Bishop Talbot, of the diocese of Indiana lately congratulated the church on its prosperity and said it was owing to their having unanimously avoided the introduction of political matters into the pulpit. The fact is, no doubt, that its prosperity is owing to its being a "Democratic church," and as a leading member remarked shortly after its organization, "I have been looking for a church all of my life where they preached neither politics nor religion, and have found it at last."

The Great Eastern is to leave England on the 20th of March for New York. The intermediate shaft of paddle engines has been condemned, and a new one is being put in, which is being forged by the "Mersey Steel and Iron Company," and is to be finished by the 12th of February. Two new engine boilers are also being supplied. The "big ship" can also safely leave the Mersey will have accommodation for not less than 2,800 passengers. She is to run between New York and Havre during the summer in connection with the Paris exhibition.

A man has been arrested in Hungary for killing four children, and eating their hearts raw. He acted on the belief that he would thus take to himself the courage of his victims. He had taken seven, but was not permitted to carry his experiment to a conclusion.

The *Flying Dragon*, published at San Francisco, is a monthly newspaper title-d for the Chinaman and China trade, the first number having been issued on New Year day. It is printed both in English and Chinese, and the latter beginning in the middle of the paper, is composed of sometthirty pages folded as an American, and backward if a Chinaman.

A New York law firm some time since carried case to the Court of Claims, claiming that a officer of the army, in commission between May 1 1864, and March 3, 1865 was entitled to an extra pay of two dollars per month on the pay of each servant allowed, the former being the date of the act increasing the pay of soldiers and the latter the date at which the pay of servants was increased. The court decided in favor of claimant. The decision will involve an expenditure on the part of the government of about $2,000,000.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Harris, who shot her lover, Burroughs, in the Treasury two years ago, and was acquitted thereby by the jury which tried her, has just been committed to the insane asylum. A thing gard to a most dismal tragedy.

—The Washington *Republican* says that the letter of the Boston Collectorship to George Lunt is not merely complimentary, because was understood that his literary engagements made it impossible for him to accept the duties of the office. Will the *Republican* be good enough to inform us where, in this case, the "compliment lies," is supposed to come in?

It is said to be definitely arranged that Lord Naas, new Chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the Cabinet, is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of Canada, and that Lord Eleho is to take the Secretaryship thus left vacant. These arrangements, it is believed in certain localities, would doubtless strengthen, and in the latter case would popularize the Government.

—Andrew Metzler, a silversmith living in Nashville, went out of town to a brewery on Sunday night, drank too much lager beer and was frozen to death on his way home. If he couldn't get home on one kind of beer he was probably brought home on another, after all.

—William Casserly, of Brooklyn, after a pleasant honeymoon of two weeks, quarrelled with his wife, next repented; but as Mrs. C. would neither forgive nor forget, he first hung himself and then took a dose of laudanum. This last event happened on Thursday, but the Brooklyn doctors objected to the tragedy, and succeeded in restoring the unhappy man to his health and senses. They may have restored him to his senses, but we don't see how they could have restored him to his senses, for he doesn't appear to have had any.

—Andy Botts was amusing himself, in Louisville, on Tuesday evening, by discharging a repeating rifle in the street, endangering the lives of women and children. Patrick O'Neill attempted to expostulate, when Botts shot him in the head, inflicting the wound from which he died.

—Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, once the largest slaveholder in the country (he had nine twelve hundred likely chattels), in the very hottest times of secession, preserved, if not a neutral attitude, at least an admirable equanimity, and is to-day confided in by the Union officers in that State.

—Chicago, plucky Chicago—and a splendid building for the production of precocious humanity. For example, on Thursday night James G. Hamilton, a commission merchant, doing business there, was shot by his son, a boy of sixteen, the ball passing through the cheek into the neck. The wound is not fatal. The young man had been scolded, and took that method of knocking the chopping block "jaw." This last irreverent comment is an original effort on the part of the Chicago "local" of the *Republican*.

—Ex-Governor Brown Judge Dawson and A. Walker, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, have been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. A first fruit of the late decision that the test oath is unconstitutional.

—Bill Spence, Senator from Rutherford county in the Legislature of Tennessee, was committed to the work house at Nashville, on a recent night, for riotously drunk.

—J. Davis, of York, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for supplying paper to the Government printing office, at Washington. The contract will amount to $800,000.

—At last accounts, Madame Anna Bishop was giving concerts in Hong Kong.

—Judge Cady, who was strongly "all women's rights," used to address his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cady Stantou, as "My Dear Sir."

—The Zanesville *Courier* notices the attempted suicide of Mrs. Mark Brooke, formerly of the Grand Combination Troupe in Wheeling, at the Grant House in that place. She was in low spirits because her husband had not money enough to take her along when the troupe left Zanesville, and determined to end her troubles by taking her life.

RAILROAD MEETING AT FALL CITY.

At a meeting held at Fall City, Fayette county, on the 13th of February, 1867, Joseph Leonard was elected President; F. Cunningham, H. Carrish, and C. Wellnick, Vice Presidents, and James Nesmith and Moses Ferren, Secretaries. On motion of Samuel Potter, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad has been unjustly and illegally taken away by the Legislature at the instigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by the use of improper means; and whereas, the act repealing the said charter has been pronounced by the United States Court to be unconstitutional and void; therefore,

Resolved, That the said charter ought to be restored, which we trust will be promptly done by the present Legislature

Resolved, That the completion of this road, already half done, would be a great boon to our country, by developing a region remarkable for its deposits of marble, coal and ore equal if not superior to any in the United States.

Resolved, That this route has been ascertained by scientific surveys to be the shortest and cheapest, and of the easiest gradients ever discovered across the Allegheny Mountains, having one summit and one tunnel in the course of its whole route, de-ending East and West by two inclined planes, formed by two gentle rising E-ks, East and West, and a level way through the mountains and reducing the whole to an average grade of twenty-three feet per mile. In proof of the superiority of this route we refer to a report made by General Washington, in 1754, to the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, in which he states that after a careful examination of all the various routes in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, he considers this to be the shortest and the best between the Atlantic and the Western States.

Resolved, That this charter having been repealed through the influences of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of establishing a *monopoly and preventing competition* so essential to the welfare of the whole people, that we will use every honorable effort to secure its early restoring this charter for a like purpose.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Senator Buckalew's *Free Railroad Law*, as introduced by him, with no modification or amendment.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest liquors imported, such as Otard, Dupuy & Co's Extra Dry Cognac Wine Sherry and Madeira Wines, Port, Old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin, and the finest old Rye Whiskey in the country. All of the above goods have been carefully selected with great care and for the especial uses of invalids.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN'S Drug Store.
55 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c. and are the most healthful and invigorating drinks known. We are now receiving the above goods direct from the bottlers in London, and can supply the trade as low as any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle dozen or case.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
55 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE CONFITS OR WORM LOZENGE.—Much sickness and suffering with children and adults arises from worms causes, which can only be removed by VERMIFUGE CONFITS, although effectually destroying worms, can do no injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians and found to be a safe and sure remedy for worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, especially when any unusual symptoms appear, as complaints of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S VERMIFUGE CONFITS is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store corner of the Diamond and Market street, where the place. Remember the place 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 187 WOOD STREET.

A. PROWNFIELD & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER

AT THE

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

No. 74 FIFTH STREET.

The entire stock of Men and Boys' Clothing Gent's Furnishing Goods Hats Caps &c., are sold at the above place positively at half price. Call and examine and satisfy yourself.

GRAND RAFFLE.

On MONDAY, February 25, at the MORGAN House, Allegheny city, a Grand Raffle will take place for the

FINEST AND FATTEST HEIFER,

Weighing 2,200 pounds, ever exhibited in this State 100 chances at $5 00 each.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

SQUARES, CALLIPERS PLUMB BOBS, DRILLS, &c., of the best maker, for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

corner of Liberty and St Clair sts.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

Nos. 3 and 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A lot of very choice Sugar Cured Hams, now coming out of Smoke House, and for sale at lowest market price, by

JAS. H. PARKER,
309 Liberty street.

M TH

NO. 0. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—

105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar

To arrive per steamer Kentucky. For sale by

WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson.

$6,000 WANTED TO BORROW,

FOR TWO TO SIX YEARS.

First Mortgage on Farm worth $25 000, situate near Alliance Ohio. Address, with terms,

BOX 745, Pittsburgh P. O.

STEEL GAGING RODS FOR U

S. Inspectors, on hand or made to order by

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.

WS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Snowden and Thomas Costamagna, under the firm of JOSEPH SNOWDEN & CO., is hereby dissolved, Thomas Costamagna retiring from the business.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN
THOMAS COSTAMAGNA.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1867.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

50 hhds. PRIME TO CHOICE SUGAR;
150 bbls. PRIME TO CHOICE MOLASSES; to arrive.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

tf 130 and 132 Second street.

TROUBAT & HALY'S PRACTICE,

VOL I. PRICE, $14 00.

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED AT

KAY & CO.'S,

55 WOOD STREET.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Thomas Roberts, William Barnes and James M. Brun, under the firm of ROBERTS, BARNES & CO., is this day dissolved. THOS. ROBERTS retiring from the firm.

ROBERTS, BARNES & CO.

January 1st, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, and will continue to carry on the manufacture of Japanned and Dressed Ware, &c., under the name and style of WM. BARNES & CO., at No. 89 Third street.

JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. BARNES.

January 1, 1867.

WILLIAM BARNES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STAMPED AND JAPANNED TINWARE

AND DEALERS IN

HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE,
TIN PLATE, BLOCK TIN SHEET IRON,
COPPER, BR

...e Daily Commercial

THE NOR...OWN OF MARY.

...y MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

...cated to mothers who have lost Sons in the War.]

...ept, but my heart was waking,
...nd out in my dream I sped,
...hrough the streets of an ancient city,
...here Jesus, the Lord, lay dead.

...was lying all cold and lowly,
...nd the whole city was seized,
...ith the women, that bore the spices
...ad come from the holy field.

...ce is gazing in Pilate's palace,
...here is revelry in Herod's hall,
...here the lute and the sounding instrument,
...n mirth and wassail call.

...a light from a casement,
...nd entered a lowly door,
...ere a woman stricken and mournful,
...t in sackcloth on the floor.

...ee Mary, the mother of Jesus,
...nd John, the beloved one,
...h a few poor friends beside them,
...ere mourning o'er him that was gone.

...d before the mother was lying
...at crown of crue...thorn,
...erewith they crowned that gentle brow
...morn of that morn.

...d her care yet rang with anguish
...d all last divine cry,
...t mighty appeal of agony,
...hat shook both earth and sky.

...d was he of God forsaken?
...her ask appalled with dread,
...ell crowned and triumphant
...no knows not Vanquished and dead?

...here then no God in Jacob?
...the star of Judah dim?
...h, would our God deliver,
...He would not deliver him?

...ld could deliver—what hope then?
...He would not—who ever shall dare
...be in his service hereafter?
...to trust in His word in our care?

...darkly the tempter was saying
...o hearts that with sorrow were dumb,
...d the poor souls were clinging in darkness to God,
...ith loads that agonh numb.

* * * * * * *

...m dreams came the third day morning,
...nd softly the day star arose;
...d forth, solemn angel,
...e rolled away the stone.

...the lowly dwelling of Mary,
...e dusky twilight hush,
...re was heard the sound of coming feet,
...no her very heart grew still.

...in the glimmer of dawning,
...ere stood in the door,
...son, all dying and dead,
...sen, to die no more.

...mourning mothers so many,
...sighing for sons that are dead,
...ye thought of the sorrows of Mary's heart?
...of its tears that Mary shed?

...h crown of thorns before you?
...re their cross of cruel scorn?
...ught and thirst and bitter cold,
...hat your beloved have borne?

...mourning mothers so many,
...weeping bitter pain,
...ye bought of the joy of Mary's heart
...r a son that was risen again?

...ve ever thought that all the hopes
...n gave our lives so fair
...ne by those three darksome days
...Mary's despair

...ve faith in the Lord of the thorny crown
...the Lord of pierced hands,
...the new o'er earth and Heaven,
...his power who may withstand!

...d the hopes that never on earth shall bloom,
...ll ever hopeless be,
...ll lay down at the feet of Him
...who died and is risen for you

Snakes.

...e Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

...R: Observing several articles in your
...er lately in reference to snakes, I send
another containing several singularly
...arkable facts in natural philosophy,
which I can vouch, as having occurred
...er my own observation.
...rly in the spring of 1832, as I was
...sing along the wharf, at Cleveland, a
...ger asked me to buy two rattlesnakes.
...novelty of the proposal induced me
...top. He drew a sliding-top from the
..., and through a glass I saw, coiled up,
...otted mountain rattlesnake, about four
...long, with six rattles; the other a black
...nesauque, two feet long, with four
...les.
...veral of my acquaintances said the
...n was a "snake-charmer," and brought
...n often to the city for sale. He told me
...ould take snakes wherever he found
...n, and handled them with impunity.
...redible as it may seem, I had no rea-
...to doubt the truth of his statement.
...paid him for the box and contents, $10.
...brought it home to the city and put on
...l venomous snakes went blind in Au-
...t, I had often heard it stated, as a fact,
...as often denied.
...bout the 15th to the 20th of August a
...e, heavy scale came over the eyes of
...snakes, and they remained perfectly
...d ten or twelve days. On looking in
...box one morning I discovered they
...shed out of the old skin; the scales
...gone from the eyes, and they appear-
...n a new, soft dress from head to tail.
...ver saw anything so beautiful as the
...k snakes. No velvet was comparable
...it in richness and softness of color.
...give another fact more incomprehen-
...e. I kept those snakes from early in
...y until the middle of September, and
...ey did not drink nor eat anything
...ing the whole time. I put a mouse
...the box, intending to feed them on
...m. It remained several days with the
...kes unhurt. It was greatly alarmed
...whenever the large snake would raise
...head up to the glass top the mouse
...ld run up and try to escape. I turned
...it without any "murderous prattle,"
...gave it the freedom of the warehouse,
...ptain P. A. White, who now resides at
...umbus, proposed to take the larger
...ke out and secure all the "snake-
...rmer" had extracted its fangs. After
...ving the box it made for the front door.
...neared the door he placed something
...is back which stopped its progress. It
...ed its head and threw out its fangs,
...ich seemed to hang on hinges, on either
...e of its upper jaw, and fitted in a hook-
...recess. His explanation was that with
...head elevated and fangs projecting, as
...hen appeared, it was ready for battle—
...t it struck downward; the poison was
...t into the wound on the principle of a
...e pump; the pressure on the large
...d of the fang sent the poisonous
...d through the hollow fang into the
...nd. Captain White will bear witness
...during the whole operation, until he
...nned it into the box, I acted on the
...wman's advice, "Stand back and you
...see just as well."
...pressed the box and snakes to an old
...nd from Virginia, and he shipped it to
...acquaintance in New York as a hoax!
...ought it a good joke at the time, but
...occurrence in that city some time after
...ed me with regret that I had consented.
...director of New York received as a
...sent from his brother in the South a
...ge rattle snake. He took it to one of
...hotels to exhibit it to his acquaintances,
...returning it to the box it struck him on
...hand. Although himself one of the
...st eminent physicians, and although
...ers were called in, and every exertion
...de, he died by 12 o'clock, four hours
...m the time he received the wound. I
...er read anything more distressing. He
...s conscious, and described to his family
...friends minutely every feeling as the
...ror of death crept over him.
...he affair produced great excitement at
...time, and surprise that nothing was
...e to save him. The Southern papers
...e as a sure remedy liquor in unusually
...ge quantities; that it will not produce
...xication, however freely taken, until
...effect of the poison is counteracted. I
...never have any more snake stories to
...d you. I will try no more experiments.
...e "enmity" is in me. I hate snakes.

J. G. DODDRIDGE.

...RCLEVILLE, O., Jan. 24, 1867.

An English Lord of the Soil.

...n English paper gives an interesting
...ount of the vast estates of the Duke of
...tland in Leicestershire. It says:
...he Duke of Rutland's estate extends to
...sixteenth of the whole county, com-
...sing 39,000 acres, of which about one-
...f is strong loam and clay, (the pastures
...surpassing natural fertility,) of which
...Vale of Belvoir, on the lias, forms the
...of part, about 5,000 acres beyond Lei-
...ter being composed of strong marl and
...vel, and the remaining half being
...ally divided between white and red
...ock (soil) upon the oolite and .marlstone
...mations. The farms vary from fifty
...es to seven hundred and fifty acres; the
...re general size is from two hundred to
...r hundred acres, the portions in grass
...arable being about equal.
...ere we have an estate producing a
...r rental of at least £50,000—more
...hable than £100,000 (half a million dol-
...in specie) per annum, comprising
...-seventh of the richest county in
...land in the hands of a single man.
...d be it observed, that is only by the
...s specially provided for the artificial
...ing-tion of land by means of entails
...d settlements that such an unnatural
...dition of ownership could exist. For
...re are numerous younger and collateral
...nches of the Rutland (Manners) family
...ing to them this gigantic mass of prop-
...y would naturally have been divided.
...may have happened, however, that the
...litical influence and power of the head
...the family has been of great use to the
...ier members in obtaining them provis-
...s out of the public purse.
...f course, all the ducal tenantry hold
...ir farms from year to year. They have
...formal agreement, but a sort of lease
...memorandum is printed on the backs
...the rental-receipts given when payments
...rent) are made." This memorandum
...mences as follows: "Take notice, that
...e following are the conditions upon
...ich you rent or hold the land and pre-
...es in your occupation under His Grace
...e Duke of Rutland." The provisions are
...w, simple and stringent—binding the
...ant to farm in a husband-like manner,
...d to keep the buildings, fences, gates,
...ts, drains, &c., in good repair, not to
...ederel or break up grass land—nor to
...ll hay or straw. Then, with regard to
...es growing on the premises will be per-
...itted to be lopped or in any wise injured.
...xious That on your quitting the premises
...the manure will be considered as be-
...nging thereto, and will not be suffered
...be removed therefrom or allowed for,
...erwise. That the game and rights of sport-
...g in, and hares in, the tenanted English
...nd have been "are") reserved to his
...ce."
...It is also said the tenants "are further
...otected by a liberal schedule of allow-
...ces as tenant right for purchased ma-
...e." Though how such a schedule
...n co-exist with the sixth condition,
...uld puzzle the acumen of legal inter-
...eters of the contract should any litiga-
...n arise thereupon. The Rutland tenants
are probably held too well in hand ever to dream of disputing the behest of their lord. As showing the amount of political influence such a territorial magnate can wield, by the agency of a subservient tenantry, we extract the following: In 1838 there were under a rental of £8 per annum, 739 occupiers; above £8 and under £10, 72; £10 and under £12, 40; £12 and under £15, 49; £15 and under £20, 62; £20 and under £50, 115; making a total of 1,275 occupiers.

The Opening of Parliament.

Additional particulars, sent through the cable, concerning the opening of the British Parliament by Queen Victoria, on Tuesday, show that the reform excitement has almost swept away the personal regard which the people have entertained for the Queen.

A cold and dreary morning ushered in a rainy, heavy day, and the popular belief or superstition that royal pageants are specially favored with fine weather, or "queen's weather," as they term it, utterly failed of realization in this instance. The Queen arrived at Buckingham palace from Windsor at 11 o'clock in the morning. She was met by the cabinet ministers and great officers of state, the heralds, pursuivants and other functionaries, when the procession was formed. The procession left Buckingham palace at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a fine display of military, but the plumes of the soldiers were draggled and their uniforms rendered dull with heavy sparkles of rain. There were large numbers, crowds of people out, but they were almost hidden under a forest of expanded umbrellas. There was no enthusiasm among them; there was no cheer as the queen drove up to Westminster Hall or when she alighted, and no cheers for the Prince of Wales. The military band played the air "God save the Queen," in really fine style; but the music appeared to fall on what may be termed sullen ears, for the people made no response. On reaching the parliament the scene in the house of lords was magnificent. The nobility, including the peers, their wives and dignitaries of the church, were present in gorgeous costumes and robes. The peeresses and other ladies were in full dress, their costumes glittering with diamonds and many of them, entitled by rank, with coronets on their heads. They wore cloaks of ermine. Queen Victoria, who was superbly robed, was duly announced by the heralds, and was received on entering the house by the vast audience rising to their feet. Her majesty ascended the throne, the premier of England, the lord chancellor and other officers of the crown taking their proper positions near her. The members of the house of commons having been duly summoned, a large number of the honorable gentlemen attended at the bar of the house of lords. When silence was obtained the queen's speech was read by the lord chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, by command of the queen. At the conclusion of the speech the session of parliament was declared duly opened, and the royal cortege, having re-formed, returned to Buckingham palace. The scene at the return was even, if possible, more dismal than that on the approach. Everybody in the crowd was thoroughly soaked with rain. As the procession passed along the Queen was greeted with cries of "reform!" "reform!" the people cried out in derision of the police and soldiery. There was not a cheer given. The police behaved with very great forbearance and mildness, or trouble would have ensued, as the large crowds who were turned out were evidently ripe for mischief. There was a general prediction uttered that the present is the last parliament which Queen Victoria will open in person.

Mrs. Candle's Opinion of "Paradise Lost."

"Why, what have you got there, Mr. Candle? A book? What! *If you arn't allowed to sleep you'll read?* Well, now it is come to something! If that isn't insulting a wife to bring a book to bed, I don't know what wedlock is. But you shan't read, Candle; no you shan't; not while I've strength to get up and put out a candle.

"And that's like your feelings! You can think a great deal of trumpery books; yes, you can't think too much of the stuff that's put into print; but for what's real and true about you, why you've the heart of a stone. I should like to know what that book's about? What? *Milton, Paradise Lost?* I thought as some rubbish of the sort—something to insult me. A nice book, I think, to read in bed; and a very respectable person he was who wrote it, too! *How do I know of him?* Much more than you think. A very pretty fellow, indeed, with his six wives. What? *He had only three? I only three?* That's nothing to do with it; but of course you'll take his part, poor women! A nine time they had with him, I dare say! And I've no doubt, Mr. Candle, you'd like to follow Mr. Milton's example, so you won't read the stuff he wrote—*From Hurd & Houghton's edition of "Candle's Lectures."*

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WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SLANDER.—Daniel Shelton was arrested on Saturday, on a capias issued by Prothonotary Wainer, for slander, and committed to jail for trial.

PERSONAL.—Mayor McCarthy and the other delegates from this city to the River Improvement Convention at St. Louis, returned home on Saturday.

LARCENY.—James Smith was arrested on Saturday by the Mayor's police on a charge of stealing a box of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, valued at twelve dollars, from Joseph Brown. He was held for a hearing.

DISAPPEARED.—Mr. Henry Lee, who has a family residing in Steubenville, disappeared very mysteriously from that place on Saturday night the 9th inst., and has not been heard of since.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.—The Criminal Court of Washington county, Pa., commences to day at Washington. It is probable that Robt. Folger and William Montgomery, the parties charged with the murder of Robert Dinsmore, a few months since, will be placed on trial.

LECTURE LAST EVENING.—A very large audience assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, to hear Professor Gunning's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on the "Conformity of the Bible with Science." The lecture was very entertaining, and was listened to with much interest.

GEOLOGY IN EAST LIBERTY.—Prof. Gunning will deliver a course of six lectures on Geology at East Liberty, commencing to-morrow Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, and continuing through successive Tuesday evenings. The lectures will be given in the First Presbyterian Church.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.—At the Trades' Assembly meeting, Saturday night, a Committee on Public Meeting was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, McDermott, Garrison, D. A. Jones, Hoopingarner, Hadnigan, Parmar, Kreps and Nerner.

MACALLISTER to-night at Masonic Hall.

THE LATE GAS EXPLOSION.—On Saturday afternoon the workmen engaged in excavating on Duquesne street, Allegheny, in front of Mr. Samuel Bradley's house, where the disastrous explosion occurred on Wednesday last, discovered that the main gas pipe had been completely severed. The Coroner's jury will re-assemble this evening and continue the investigation.

CITY HALL.—The Universalist Fair and Festival continues but four days longer, closing on Thursday evening. The grand Piano and the balance of the articles on hand will be distributed. Large and pleasant assemblies filled the Hall during last week. Eagle's skating performances on Saturday evening were loudly applauded.

ORATORIO FOR THE POOR.—The oratorio of "Haydn's Creation" will be given by the Pittsburgh Choral Union to-morrow evening, at Mozart Hall. The proceeds are for the benefit of the poor. Tickets may be had at the music stores and at the door. Each oratorio will be attractively presented, and as the object for which it is given is a praiseworthy one, every seat should be occupied.

OLIVER CROMWELL.—The distinguished English naturalist reformer, Henry Vincent, will deliver the next lecture of the course of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association at the Academy of Music, on thursday evening his subject being "Oliver Cromwell." This will be a rare treat, and should be enjoyed by a large and intelligent audience—such as the eminent talent of the lecturer has every where attracted.

COLLISION BETWEEN RAILWAY CARS.—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while crossing Penn street near Canal street, struck a car on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, demolishing a portion of the car, and seriously injuring one of the horses. It is stated that the collision was the result of carelessness on the part of the watchman at the crossing, who failed to ring the bell or give any alarm of the approaching train.

MACALLISTER to-night at Masonic Hall.

EXCITEMENT IN THE THIRD WARD.—On Saturday morning a great consternation occurred among the residents of the upper part of the Third ward, by the reported caving in of the Railroad Tunnel, on Twelfth street. The report was caused by the giving way of the rotten plank in an old well underneath the pavement on the west side of Tunnel street, between Seventeenth and Wylie street s. A portion of the pavement fell to the bottom of the well. Fortunately no person was in the immediate locality of the well at the time it caved in.

FAIR AT STEUBENVILLE.—The Mozart Hall Fair at Steubenville closed on Friday evening. A dressing gown, prepared for the ladies, is to be presented to the minister receiving the largest number of votes, was the occasion of an animated contest. Seven thousand one hundred and six votes were polled, Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the second Presbyterian church, receiving 2279 Rev. Griffin, the next highest, 2270. The amount realized by the contest was $4,700. The proceeds of the fair will be about $7,000, and of $8,000 when will be devoted to assisting in the necessary to perpetuate the memories of the deceased soldiers of the county.

THE ALLEGED HORSE THIEF CASE.—Wm. Woods, the young man charged on oath by detective Frank Carver, of Titusville, with having two horses in his possession, stolen from Mr Wm Irwin, of Warren county Pa., had a hearing before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny on Saturday, when requested to be discharged. The case will be heard before Alderman Gibbs on the 28th inst. Carver, who is charged with having sought the horses, knowing them to have been stolen from Irwin, gives security in the sum of one thousand dollars for Woods' appearance. Should they be identified by Mr Irwin, who has not yet arrived here.

GENUINE KILLIKINICK.—Dr. Haggerty, at his segar store, No. 87 Fifth street, has a sample of the pure killikinick which was obtained by H Sutherland, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from one of the head chiefs of the Sioux nation, a party of which, comprising forty-eight, passed east on Saturday morning, their way to Washington to form a treaty allowing the right of way through their country for the head waters of the Missouri to the Rocky Hills. The use of the Killikinick was first brought to the notice of Mr. Sutherland some years ago, while travelling over the great plains in company with Kit Carson, the celebrated Rocky Mountain hunter and guide.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.—The card of Messrs. Abel & Co., importers and jobbers of artificial flowers, millinery and straw goods will be found in another column. These young gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with the business, and have opened at No. 54 St. Clair street, *second floor*, a choice assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line. Their stock being newly purchased is, of course, fresh and seasonable—just such as milliners in quest of the latest novelties will be glad to find at home, thus saving an expensive journey east ward. Dealers in artificial flowers, straw and millinery goods are recommended to call and examine the stock of Messrs. Abel & Co. It is well worth their attention.

THE DESTITUTE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.—Rev. Mr. Tresey, of the Mobile (Alabama) Catholic Diocese, and late a chaplain in the Federal and rebel armies, delivered a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city, yesterday morning, after which he gave a detailed account of the destitute circumstances and sufferings of the poor people of the South, who have been rendered thus by the late terrible war, and made an appeal to the charitable citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity for aid in their behalf. The call met with a hearty response, and besides a large collection taken up for the object, a large number of heavy contributions were made, and altogether a handsome sum was realized.

MACALLISTER to-night at Masonic Hall.

The Champion Sculling Match.

A dispatch from John Hall, now in New York, to his brother James, the champion oarsman, states that Walter Brown declines to make another match for a three mile race. Of course, Brown withdraws his claim to the championship of the United States, and the five mile race for a purse of two thousand dollars will take place over the Allegheny course September in the spring. Hall, having Brown's three hundred dollars for expenses, and James Hamill, who is acting for Jimmy, will close the articles of agreement immediately, and in due time the public will hear of the champion taking his exercise preparatory to the grand contest.

Disturbance at City Hall.

On Friday night, shortly after ten o'clock, three members of the "Mudlark" fraternity attempted to gain admission into the promenade at the Universalis Fair, in City Hall, on checks for the Fair, which were not good for the promenade. Officers Wrigley and Cupples, of the Mayor's Police, who were taking tickets at the door (which was at the side entrance to the Hall), refused to let them in. The "mudlarks" then commenced an assault on the officers, when officer John P. Messner, Assistant Market Constable, came to the assistance of the latter. Such an immense crowd gathered in the entrance that the officers were unable to arrest their assailants, and two of the latter gaining access to the hall. Shortly after two men named Patrick Duffy and Robt. Kerr, the former a resident of Grant street and the latter of Marcy street, it is stated, assaulted and beat Messner in the main door on the Fair check. Officer Joseph Thomas, Market constable, who was at that door soon refused them admission, when after dragging Duffy and Kerr commenced an assault upon him, and had it not been for the assistance of two gentlemen standing by, he would have been badly used up. They were finally ejected from the Hall. Duffy repaired to the office of Alderman Reynolds, where he made information against officer Thomas for assault and battery. He has been held for a hearing. Officer Thomas says his intention of entering a cross suit to-day against Duffy for assault and battery.

MACALLISTER to night at Masonic Hall.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Nicholas J. B gley vs D. A. McDonald, returned a verdict on Saturday morning for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,005 68.

Dorothy Ferberich made an application for a divorce from her husband, Reynolds Berberich. The petition was filed and subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the sequestration of the Monongahela Turnpike and Braddock's Field Plank Road Company, the bond of sequestration was filed and approved.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

In the case of Gracey & Biggerstaff vs. Gilmore & Howe, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $3,091 01.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Mellon.

Petitions for a bridge across Montour's run in Upper St. Clair township, and for the review of a road in Scott township, near the Nobles town plank road, were presented and viewers appointed.

The report of the auditors appointed to audit the county accounts of the Second District of Ohio township, was filed in open court and confirmed nisi.

James Keenan pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was fined thirty dollars and costs.

MACALLISTER to-night at Masonic Hall.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

THE Indian Herb Doctor may be consulted free of charge at No. 194 Liberty street.

HARDWARE men, harness makers—order your shirts made at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Jesper Kleith appeared before Mayor Morrison of Allegheny, and made an information charging James L. Carpenter with larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleges that he gave the defendant one hundred and fifty dollars for safe keeping, and when asked to return the money on Friday, the latter refused having received in the time no more than one hundred and fifty dollars. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HENDERSON.—Joseph Dolman also appeared at the office of Aldermun A. Humbert, of the First ward, and made oath, charging Michael Driscoll with surety of the peace and trespass. The prosecutor alleges that Driscoll entered his house, on Market street, on Saturday. Deike meier ordered him to leave, and refusing to do so, he attempted to put him, when Driscoll drew from his pocket a revolver and threatened to shoot him. Driscoll was arrested and required to enter bail for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN ALBIETZ.—Annie Jones was pulled on Saturday before Alderman Albietz by Miss Ella Wright, charging her with Hays, for having committed an assault and battery on her. Both parties reside in the Fifth Ward. A hearing was had, and the accused has not yet been arrested.

BEFORE JUSTICE ARENT.—Mrs Mary Miller appeared and lodged an information before Justice A. Arent, of Reserve township, on Saturday, against her husband, Frederick Miller, charging him with desertion. Frederick was arrested, and in default of one thousand dollars bail was committed to jail for trial.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION—*How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.*—Some occupations of life predispose to costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy, and the most effectual and pleasant proportion of these ingredients is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous invigorant wages war against the intestinal catarh, while quickly removing from its convolutions all impurities as it free passage through the digestive organs. Intestinal obstruction is also overcome in one of our hospitals under the direction of the Christian Commission, and many disorders of the liver are relieved by this purifier. The one hundred and fifty dollars was soon raised. The following Life Members were elected: Rev. Alex Clark, who introduced the resolution; Mrs. Jacob B Hubley, Mr. M Dravo, Mrs. E H Armstrong, Mrs. Annie E Kinseid, E M Jack, Rev. Jos H Barbour, Miss Ella B Stevenson, Master G A B Hegelston—making five hundred dollars more, which was paid in cash by the aggregate of eighteen hundred and six dollars. The evening was spent in singing and addresses, some of which, Rev. Mr. Jones discoursed in his usual interesting manner from the text in Genesis, 1st Chapter, 2d verse, "And the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." Rev. Mr. Wylie, Secretary of the International Bible Society, being present made some well timed remarks at the close of the meeting, after which the audience was broken up fifteen dollars. By general desire, Mrs Margaret Dyson, wife of Rev. Dr. Dyson, being present, a Life Membership Certificate of the Association was recently announced, was constituted a Life Director by the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Methodist Episcopal Intelligence.

The lecture room of Wesley Chapel, of this city, Rev. L. McGuire pastor, has been thoroughly renovated, and now presents a very attractive appearance. The walls have been handsomely frescoed in panel form, in which the ten commandments and scripture mottoes are inserted in elegant style. The seats are arranged like reformed car backs, grained and varnished. Aisles, pulpit stand and spaces in front of the altar nicely carpeted. The pulpit furniture is a model for conference and church. The improvement cost about one thousand dollars, more than the half of which sum has already been raised. This congregation has just purchased a fine three story brick dwelling house and lot, to be used as a parsonage, for between three and four thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of this ward, Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor, is carrying on interesting revivals. Already conversions have occurred, and the work is still going on.

The German Mission charge, in Allegheny city, Rev. Mr. Sensenderfer, pastor, has had an extra effort during the past few weeks, and conversions have already taken place.

A fine organ, three weeks to the East Liberty charge, Rev. Mr. Kynett, pastor, is now being erected, and will be ready for use in the Church.

A meeting is in progress in Irvington, Rev. R. L. Mc Cready, pastor, and conversions have taken place. Revival on the Country.

The celebrated Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hart, pastor, has revived their revival meetings in the evening, the new house of worship being filled to overflowing, and the work is still going on.

At Kirkwood's appointment, Carriers Department, Rev. Mr. Kynett, pastor, over fifty accessions have been made, and a glorious revival work have joined the church.

A meeting is now in progress at Mansfield with considerable religious interest and good results.

The Church at Rossmoyne, Rev. J. J. Davidson, pastor, has had glorious revivals, and the work is still going on.

The Church at Washington, Pa., Rev. H Sinclair, pastor, is enjoying a very great revival. Rev. Mr. Sinclair has just received into the Church—many of them heads of families.

Educational Association Meeting.

The Western Pennsylvania Educational Association held their meeting in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, on Friday evening President Lucker presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Alex. Clark, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A resolution was offered and adopted making an assessment of two dollars on each active member for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses of the Association.

On motion Mr. J. Logan and Misses M. J. Graham and Mary L. Gamble were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The committee submitted a report, which was adopted, and resulted in the following result: President—H. J. Gurley; Vice President—E. M. Stoy; Recording Secretary—Joseph Andrews; Corresponding Secretary—Jesse Cunningham; Executive Committee—J. T. Lackey, R. Mull, J. H. Dumont, and Miss Alex Clark. Mr. Logan then read and delivered a very able, interesting and instructive address on Book Culture, which was followed by Miss Fanny Comings, who read a paper on "Sensibility." The Association was then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Clark.

Grand Army of the Republic.

A Convention of delegates from the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Allegheny county, was held on Saturday evening at the office of General Pearson, No. 84 Grant street, this city. Three delegates from each of the Posts in the county were present, consisting of Posts No. 1 2 3 and 4 of Pittsburgh, Posts No. 1 of Allegheny city, the Post of Lawrenceville and Birmingham, and Post of Soldiers Field. The meeting was organized by electing Comrade McCune as Chairman, and Comrade John B. Scott as Secretary. Convention then proceeded to the organization of the District of Allegheny county, and Major General Alfred L. Pearson, of Lawrenceville, was duly elected District Commander of the county, there being no competition. Some business of private importance was transacted, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE BREAK UP AT JOHNSTOWN.—The ice in Stony Creek and Conemaugh broke up on Thursday evening, and gorged immediately below Johnstown, backing the water and causing the lower end of the town to be submerged. Communication was cut off, railroad trains were cut off and operations had to be stopped at the rolling mill and gas works. The water subsided on Friday, doing no other damages.

DEBATING SOCIETY IN PEEBLES.—A number of young men residing in Peebles township have organized a debating society for mutual improvement, and meet every Saturday evening in the Squirrel Hill Public School House No. 1. The Association intend meeting at the Methodist School House every alternate Monday evening.

ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY.—The present officers of the Allegheny Observatory Association stand as follows: President—Dr. O. G Hussey. Treasurer—Wm Thaw; Secretary—N Veeder; Director—Prof. Henry Brown; Managers—O. G. Hussey, Thos. M Howe, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. Thaw, Josiah King.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Allegheny County Medical Society will hold a meeting in the Western University Hall, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, to-day (Monday) at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—"Bromine and its preparation."

STILL OUT OF SERVICE.—The repairs on the Allegheny Fire Company's steamer have not yet been completed, and the engine is still out of service.

PRESENTATION.—The friends of J. J. Jackson in Webb, Elrath & Co.'s factory, recently made him a present of the copy of Smith's unabridged Bible Dictionary.

READING ROOMS.—The Church Guild Reading and Class Rooms, corner of Liberty street and Virgin alley, are now open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

G. A. R.—P at No. 1, of Allegheny City, G. A. R., will meet at No. 73 Federal street, this evening.

MACALLISTER to night at Masonic Hall.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods, at Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & Co.,
tf 59 Market S reet.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening, the distinguished young American Actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson, will commence an engagement, in the favorite character of "Julia," in the "Hunchback." Miss Thompson's impersonation of "Julia" has always been popular here, and she is sure of a cordial greeting from a large audience this evening.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL BENEFIT.—The matinee on Wednesday afternoon next, projected by Mrs. Ettie Henderson, for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital, Second street, promises to be highly successful, judging from the large number of tickets already sold. The performance on the occasion will be very attractive, the kind donations of talented people of the entertainment, Mrs. Henderson, taking part therein, making her first and last appearance in this season. Tickets can now be had by all who wish to patronize a really deserving object.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The entire dramatic pantomimic and ballet troupe, lately employed at the Theater, have been transferred to this establishment, and an extraordinary entertainment is announced for night. With such attractions, the Varieties will be incapable of accommodating all who will desire to patronize it.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 97 Fifth street.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings.

Brass and Gas Fitters' Goods

all kinds of Ornamental Brass Work.

Portman, Asher st. Allens, and all kinds of Steam and Water Gauges.

Gilmer's Injectors.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES (sole agents for all kinds of)

Also manufacture the SULLIVAN STEAM PUMP of capacity from 50 to 1,500 gallons per minute. Also the Fairbanks 50 to 750 per cent. duty Pumps. Also other Pumps & Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump, and Engine, Blake's Patent Steam Pump, Worthington's and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINES AND CASTINGS, of any description, the cut of engine above will be furnished to order at short notice, and the work is all gotten up on the premises, and warranted to give satisfaction.

SPECIALTY—ROTARY DYNOMOMETER

Also, Pressure STEAM RADIATORS

Hot Water Heaters, Steam Heaters, Globe Valves, Brass Fittings, Locomotive Spring Balances, Gauge Cocks, Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pipers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor, to fit up public and private buildings with machinery, Boiling Mills, or to put up and sell all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

No. 110 Water and 104 First street,

Pittsburgh

CALIFORNIA WINES

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

Direct from the Vineyards of the Tehama Valley, in barrels or cases, containing one Gallon Bottles. A liberal discount to dealers.

Genuine Proprietary Medicines.

PURE DRUGS
PURE CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY
ELEGANT TOILET ARTICLES,
RELIABLE DIETETIC, and
CULINARY PREPARATIONS,

In fact everything kept in a first-class Drug House, sold for Cash at a small Price List.

Orders by mail solicited.

PARK & BRILL,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door below Fort Wayne and opposite Western Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the owner of the building, where I have been in business for the last twelve years, I beg to refer to my late tenant unless I would stipulate that no Liquors shall be sold on the premises either by wholesale or retail. I have been compelled to refuse business on the first of April next, for want of a suitable stand in the Diamond. I will then fore, for sale or rent, the stand of

Groceries, Teas, Spices, Liquors, &c.

At CASH PRICES in amounts to suit purchasers. Part of my stock consists of the following articles:

95 bags Rio Coffee, part good to choice.
40 bags Rio Coffee from good to choice.
70 half chests Young Hyson and Japan Tea;
200 *qr. n cracks*, 33c cans;
200 do Peach s, 25c cans;
200 do Tomatoes, 25 cans;
200 do Pine Apples, 35c cans;
25 hhds. of fair Cuba sugar;
50 bbls. strip. Cent hands;
50 dozen Peppers, 10c;
175 bbls. Layer Raisins;
75 cases Layer Raisins;
200 boxes Herkimer county Goshen Cheese;
100 packages Tobacco 5s, 10s, Spun Roll & Navy;
60 do. White Fish, Herring and Mackerel, Nos 1 and 2, and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention, at

WILLIS & SALAGE'S,

TTHS No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

PHILLIPSBURG PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., situated near the Ferry Landing. The Lot is 60 by 120 feet, on which is erected a very comfortable Dwelling House, with 6 rooms, a frame stable and other out-houses. The garden is filled with some choice fruit trees, all were in bearing &c. and worth at present $1,500, but will be sold at a bargain if applied immediately to

S. SIEGLE,

42 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

fsod Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

UNION BRASS WORKS,

DAVIS & FITZIMMONS,

BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

Brass and Iron Cocks,
Globe, Check and Angle Valves,
Steam Whistles, Lubricators and Gum Packing, Steam and Water Gauges, &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturing Agents for

J. WOODS' PATENT VALVELESS PUMPS

To which we invite the attention of Brewers, Distillers, Steamboatmen and all others having use for Force Pumps. TTHS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Kittanning Borough will receive SEALED PROPOSALS until the 1st day of March, 1867, for the furnishing of all materials and building of a new School House in said Borough according to plans, &c., in the Secretary's hands.

Contractors are requested to furnish double bids, that is to say—one bid payable in cash, the other bid payable half cash and half in bonds of said Board, payable in five equal annual installments from the completion of the contract.

The contractor whose bid is accepted will be required to enter into a contract, with security, for the performance of his bid.

Plans, &c., may be examined by calling at the office of Messrs Golden & Neale.

ROSS REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

13 20,27

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

DEALERS IN

HYDRANT HOSE,
BATH TUBS,
HYDRANTS,
PUMPS,
COPPER BOILERS,
IRON SINKS, &c.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA. W,S

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

Grover & Baker

NO. 1 and NO. 2 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 16, 1866

Money continues plenty and easily obtained by first-class borrowers at ordinary bank rates. The outside market is not so well supplied, and loans are difficult to negotiate. There are no changes to note in the rates at the counters of brokers, ten to twelve per cent being the common figures for strongly indorsed paper at short dates.

—Local stocks have been very inactive during this week. A small lot of First National Bank was offered to-day at 170, and larger lots of Second National at 117—the price established at auction a few evenings since. Columbia (oil) stock is down to five dollars now, we learn, and there are few purchasers at this low price. If there is no speculation in the stock at this price, lower figures would not bring out buyers.

—Persons who may have notes maturing between this and next Friday, (the 22d,) will bear in mind that the twenty-second is a legal holiday on which the banks and broker houses will be closed, so that all notes or drafts falling due on that day will have to be attended to on the previous day. Attention to this will save protests and costs.

—Dr. Elder, a former resident of this city, and at present United States statistician of the Treasury Department, has consented to deliver two lectures at the Academy of Music on "Our National Finances." The invitation was extended by a number of our bankers and business men.

—The New York Stock list as reported at noon to-day, at S. S. Bryan's, shows another decline and a weak market:

Gold	136¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	108
" 5-20s 1862	109¾
" 5-20s 1865	109¾
" new issues 1865	109¾
" 7-30's	105¾
Michigan Southern	72¾
Illinois and Central	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¼
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	94¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97
Pittsburgh and Chicago	94¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	65¾
New York Central	130¾

At the Stocks

Gregory	11¾ Cordon 10 00
Gregory Hill	3¾ Hope 80c
Ocean & Lemeire	2¾ Nye 80c
Home	20c

—The course of the market to-day (Friday), writes a New York correspondent, has again been very irregular and vacillating in its movements, being a counterpart of that of previous day, as mentioned in ours of last evening. The weak and erratic course of the market during the past few days betrays the fact that it possesses no inherent strength and is controlled by a crowd of small operators whose utmost hope is a turn either way of ½ to ¼ per cent. We have already, in previous letters, adverted to the reasons why the leading influences are present to operate more powerfully at the next market, and till a settled policy of national legislation (no matter what it may be) is established, and it is definitely known just what course is to be carried out, we shall look for a weak and uncertain market, if anything, more to the lower. Capital is always timid, and this feeling is more than ever manifested by wealthy stock dealers and money lenders alike in a double reluctance to further transactions during the present dangerous uncertainties of all national affairs. In the Mining Board, business continues active, the money required to move these stocks being of slight account, and the interest being paid on them by railway transactions. Quartz sold up to $5 and down to $4 20. Corydon silent, with no transactions.

—A correspondent, writing to one of our Eastern exchanges, makes some inquiries in regard to the provisions of the law authorizing the new loan to pay off the old one, which is to be issued in July next, and says that as the new loan are to be opened on the 1st of April, immediately after which date, I presume, the awards will be published. I also find that the act authorizes the issue of certificates for the new loan. Interest on which is to be payable on the 1st days of May and November. Am I right in the supposition that *the new loan is to be consummated or whether the accrued interest* on the over due loan, which may be offered in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, will be allowed in the settlement.

In answer to these inquiries we are authorized to say that interest will be calculated on the old bonds and allowed, and also on the new bonds, and charged, both calculations made from February 1, 1867. To a person bidding for the five per cent. loan there will be the same interest due the State on the new bonds as there will be from him on the old; but a person bidding for a per cent. will be charged interest at 6 per cent. per annum from February 1, 1867, on the new loan, and allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the old—both calculations made to the day of the closing of the transaction. The interest on the old bonds and the notices of the proposed new loan as exempting the past due loans from tax. This is a mistake. The past due loans, if not converted into a new loan will be subject to tax as at present, and the notice of the State not yet taking away the law, exempt from taxation from and after the payment of the present February interest.

—*The National Intelligencer* gives the following description of a new counterfeit on the ten dollar National Bank Currency:

"The detectives of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department have issued a circular to new counterfeit on the ten dollar plates of the National Bank notes. The notes discovered are on the Lenox Bank, Lenox, Mass., and the Second Bank of Rochester, New York; but as the name of the bank can be changed at the pleasure of the counterfeiter, the public are cautioned against the fraud. The signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer are well imitated. The general features of the officers of the bank are very good and plainly show that they have been copied from the genuine, the lack of fine lines being noticed as the face, but the green coloring is very good, and equal to, if not better than the genuine. The vignette of the Capitol is also very good, the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, which is borne by the genuine note of this denomination, is also well executed, but somewhat defaces the remainder of the note, but, nevertheless, it is a good note, and will pass in the market, and will doubtless deceive many."

—A correspondent asks: "If not too late to be offered as an amendment to the 'Stamp duties of the Internal Revenue Law,' would it not be well to suggest the necessity of altering the time of 'sight drafts' to 'one day's sight?' Sight drafts are payable at sight, and bankers and brokers are depending upon the amount of draft, how can they know what it is, when the drafts are drawn at sight, which is always annoying, particularly if for large amounts. 'One day's sight' would obviate this annoyance, and seems acceptable to every merchant, and the Government lose nothing by the change."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 16, 1867.

The week closes with the general markets continuing quite as though there was no war, and that trade is slowly reviving. The bulk of business is light, but there is a cheerful feeling among merchants that there is evidence on all sides